

Iyanola - Natural Resource Management of the North East Coast



PROEJCT STAKEHOLDER AND PARTICIAPTION PLAN.

IYANOLA PROJECT

PROJECT STAKEHOLDER AND PARTICIAPTION PLAN

1.0 BACKGROUND

The **Project Stakeholder Plan** is provided by way of a Stakeholder Map which identifies and ranks all stakeholders who presently have a stake in the North east Coast. This Map also includes key agencies that will be involved in some aspect of the project and/or who have been involved in or will be involved in some aspect of resource management in the project site. The **Project Stakeholder Participation Plan** seeks to identify by project component, stakeholders, their possible interest in the project, and the strategies that will be necessary to meet their interests. This Plan is supported by another matrix which attempts to disaggregate the stakeholders by project component and Stages in the project cycle.

The Report will inform on the stakeholder analysis that seeks answers to the following fundamental questions:

- i. Who are the key stakeholders (primary/secondary) of the proposed project?
- ii. What are the interests of these stakeholders?
- iii. How will they be affected (positively/negatively) by the project?
- iv. Which stakeholders are most important for the success of the project?
- v. How will various stakeholder groups participate throughout the life of the project?
- vi. Whose capacity needs to be built to enable them to participate?

This Report does not include any information on how these stakeholders should be engaged. Desk research and some limited community discussions and discussions with key agencies may be sufficient to identify stakeholders. However to engage stakeholder groups requires more personalised approaches, i.e. face to face contacts, and building relationships. A Communications Strategy for engaging stakeholders would therefore need to be developed as soon as project implementation begins. Recommendations for the elements and a proposed budget for this Communications Strategy will be provided in this Report.

Finally, the Report will review the possible stakeholders that could/should participate in the 3 demonstration pilots recommended by the Product Development and Business Planning Consultant. This review will include an analysis of the gender dimension of these recommendations.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

The first report that was delivered under this mandate sought to provide a socio-economic profile of the communities in the Iyanola Project Site. In undertaking the socio-economic profile of the site, it

became clear that inasmuch as the NE coast of the island is considered to be still under developed, the range of livelihoods and economic activities that are present in the area are very significant. Many of the livelihoods may not be substantial in terms of the returns but they provide an important source of income to the persons in the area. All of these livelihoods are based on the natural resources in the area: land for farming; fishing off the coastal waters; use of forest timber products for charcoal production, making brooms, crafts, etc.; attempts at community based tourism – turtle watching at Des Barras; a cultural park at Fond Latisab Creole Park; ; agro-ecotourism in Sangkofa roots farm; and a nature and historical park in Fond D’Or. All of these initiatives are owned and managed by persons living in the community. The latter two tourism products are managed by the managed by the Dennery and Mabouya Valley Development Foundation which is an umbrella organisation made up of 11 communities in the area.

In addition to the community based livelihoods, the

Figure 2: Fond D’Or Nature Reserve and Historical Park

Credit: heritagetoursstlucia.org



live from its these products intensive of Iyanola which, at the

are a source of revenue for persons living in surrounding communities. Rainforest Adventures, for instance has established a “tranopy” zip lining park for adventure tourists and an “aerial tram” canopy tour that makes the rainforest accessible also to non-hikers, e.g. the elderly, young children and typical cruise ship passengers, with easy trails in between. This 1,250 acre eco-tourism attraction was built within the Castries Waterworks Reserve with minimal damage to trees and now brings revenue to the rural communities around Chassin. According to the Terrestrial

The Iyanola area also provides opportunities to persons who outside of the area to benefit resources. Most, if not all, of opportunities are tourism based which are rather capital and financed by entities outside

but same time



Figure 3: Rainforest Adventure’s Aerial Tram.

Credit: rainforestadventure.com

Ecosystems Consultant, at least 50% of the staff hired in the enterprise are from the community of Chassin.



Figure 4: Kite Surfing off Cas En Bah beach

Credit: kitesurfingstlucia.com

Another enterprise which is owned by persons from outside of Iyanola is the very popular Kite and Wind Surfing School located on the Cas En Bah Beach. Although this is a small female-owned enterprise owned, the enterprise has attracted other businesses such as

horseback riding and a popular

beach café. A number of locally owned guest houses have also sprung up in the neighbouring communities to cater for the “aquaholic” tourists who come to the beach for wind and kite surfing.

There is also an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) tour that is being sold as, “driving over well-established nature trails through plantations and rural communities with amazing views of Grande Anse Beach and the Atlantic coast”. This tour stops at a couple of lookout points, along the North East Coast; at one of these look out points tourists are provided local juice refreshments prepared by persons in the surrounding communities.

In addition to these enterprises there are a whole range of other artisanal enterprises that different persons in the various communities in Iyanola are involved in. Persons from the communities are also employed in various capacities in the public and private sectors, particularly in hotels and restaurants. Women from Iyanola south are also involved as housekeepers for families in Castries. These occupations are, in the main, outside of the communities and outside of the Iyanola area in general.

The economic profile of the Iyanola area can therefore be summarised as follows:

- i. Livelihoods that are individual based, artisanal in nature and that are based on the surrounding natural resources. These include farming, fishing, crab catching, charcoal production, logging and saw milling, and such other activities.
- ii. Livelihoods that are group based but still artisanal in nature. These include agro processing by the Babonneau Women’s Rural Network; farine production by groups of women; the Sangkofa Roots Farm where a group of Rastafarians practise organic farming and permaculture; the Mabouya Valley Trust Fund which manages the Fond D’Or Nature Reserve and Historical Park and a few other sites and attractions but which are not within the Iyanola project site.
- iii. Livelihoods that are generated within Iyanola but which are not natural resources based. There are a number of persons throughout the communities in Iyanola who are involved in small businesses – grocery shops, restaurants, catering, bars, tailoring, day care facilities, beauty parlours and barber shops; etc.

- iv. Livelihoods that are generated within the Iyanola area but which are capitalised and managed by persons from outside of Iyanola. These livelihoods are based on the natural resources in Iyanola. These enterprises have already been described above.

It is therefore not surprising that there are very many stakeholders in Iyanola who will be impacted upon or impact the project. In addition to these stakeholders who are from the area itself or who create livelihoods in the area there are a number of public sector agencies and international agencies who have a stake in Iyanola. These agencies have all been listed in the stakeholder map which is discussed in the section below.

3.0 STAKEHOLDERS IN IYANOLA

As already eluded to in the sections above, there are very many stakeholders in the Iyanola. Not all the stakeholders will participate in the project; benefit from the project or impact on or be impacted by the project. Nevertheless, it is useful to have a knowledge of all the stakeholders in the communities within the project site and who use the natural resources within the site; all those from outside of the site but who earn livelihoods from the natural resources in the site; and the stakeholders in public and private sector agencies; community organisations, and regional and international agencies that are involved, in some way, in the management and scientific research of the natural resources in the site

3.1 Stakeholder Map

Stakeholder mapping is a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion that draws from multiple perspectives to determine a key list of stakeholders across the entire stakeholder spectrum. The Mapping is made up of four phases:

- i. Listing relevant groups, organizations, and people
- ii. Analysing: understanding stakeholder perspectives and interests
- iii. Mapping: visualizing relationships to objectives and other stakeholders
- iv. Prioritizing: ranking stakeholder relevance and identifying issues.

In preparing the Stakeholder Plan, the following agencies were consulted, in addition to individuals and groups in the project site:

- i. Ministry of Agriculture – Extension and Fisheries
- ii. Department of Forestry
- iii. Ministry of Social Transformation for information on community groups, community dynamics, information on stakeholders, etc.
- iv. Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries for information on the ecotourism enterprises in the site
- v. Constituency Councils for Gros Islet, Babonneau, Dennery North and Dennery South

Stakeholders are people/communities who may - directly or indirectly, positively or negatively – affect or be affected by the outcomes of projects or programs.

Primary stakeholders are the beneficiaries of a development intervention or those directly affected (positively or negatively) by it. They include local populations (individuals and community-based organizations) in the project/program area, in particular, poor and marginalized groups who have traditionally been excluded from participating in development efforts.

Secondary stakeholders are those who influence a development intervention or are indirectly affected by it. They include the government, line ministry and project staff, implementing agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, private sector firms, and other development agencies.

- vi. Development Committees
- vii. Mothers and Fathers Group for Babonneau to find out about the importance of such groups to livelihood creations in the communities in the site
- viii. Babonneau Cluster of St. Lucia Network of Rural Women Producers to obtain information on their structure and organisation and to scope whether the group would be amicable to working on new products like honey and herbs
- ix. Broom producers to ascertain where they obtain their raw materials from and the scope to expand production in the project site
- x. Des Barras Turtle Watch Group in order to determine whether are still a viable enterprise and what needs to be undertaken, through the project, to strengthen the Group and to make it a viable entity

The information derived from discussions from persons in the agencies identified above, information was also derived from the reports of the Consulting Team. Secondary information was also derived from a review of the literature.

The Stakeholder Map defines who the stakeholders are in the project site. It also provides a description of who each of these stakeholders are; their possible interest in the project; and their possible level of participation in the Project. The Participation level is classified into:

- i. Level of participation – High/low
- ii. Level of Influence – high/Low
- iii. Type of information provided – provide information regularly/provide information occasionally
- iv. Key Player in – conservation, livelihoods, or other

Table 1 below presents a Stakeholder Map and Analysis which identifies the range of stakeholders who will have an interest in or who may influence the design, implementation and outcomes of any one or all of the components of the Iyanola Project.

It is important to note the extent of the Key Stakeholders identified in the Map. These are stakeholders primarily from government agencies who have a stake in the NE Coast either as managers of the natural resources found in the area; agencies that are interested in the historical and cultural imperatives in the site; agencies that are involved in development opportunities provided by the site; or agencies (primarily international) that are involved in working in the site undertaking research with government agencies. Not all of these Key Stakeholders will be involved in all aspects of the project cycle; it is however likely that even if they are not fully involved in project design and implementation they will still play an influential role in the project, either in terms of providing information or in terms of proposed development activities which will impact on the natural resources in the site.

The Stakeholders have been categorised into primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are those who are envisaged to participate and/or benefit from the project. The Secondary Stakeholders are those who will not participate directly in project activities but who could influence the outcome of the project.

Table 1: STAKEHOLDER MAP & ANALYSIS

Stakeholder	Interest in Project	Level of Participation				Comments
		Participation	Influence	Information	Key Player	
AGENCIES						
SDED	Executing Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn	
Coastal Zone Management Unit	Project Component 3	HP	HI	HO	Cn	
Forestry Department	Co-Executing Agency Project Component 2. Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones. Delivery of GEBs in through conservation and innovative sustainable use of dry forest, riverine, mangrove, coastal, and marine ecosystems of the NE Coast	HP	HI	HO	Cn	
Fisheries Department	Co-Executing Agency Project Component 3. Iyanola Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map boundary for two Marine Reserves • Develop a comprehensive management plan through participatory research for Grande Anse Marine Reserve • Develop and implement a 	HP	HI	HO	Cn	

	community based management plan for the Louvet Mangroves					
Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Physical Planning Division)	Co Executing Agency Component 1 Enhanced Land use Planning and regulatory framework - as applied to NE Coast	HP	HI	HO	O	The proposed elements of this component – integrating ecological considerations into land use planning; and assessing the viability of innovative options for biodiversity conservation on non-government lands – requires a paradigm shift in land use planning in Saint Lucia
Biodiversity Office	Co Executing Agency Component 4. Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and develop new enterprises having a positive impact on biodiversity of global significance. 	HP	HI	HO	Cn	<p>The 5 Strategic goals of the Aichi Targets are being integrated into the Revised 2nd NBSAP and the 5th National Biodiversity Report which are presently under formulation.</p> <p>The Aichi targets are: Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p> <p>These Aichi targets are reflected in the 4 components of the project.</p> <p>As part of the community consultations one consultation was held in Monchy.</p>
MoA/Extension	Cooperating Agency Technology transfer; rural development	HP	HI	HO	Li	<p>Agriculture is very important in Iyanola Central and Iyanola South. These regions have short term (vegetables) and tree crops, small ruminants and poultry. There is one very large foreign farmer with 10 Green Houses in Iyanola central. Cassava cultivation is common in Iyanola South. Women are involved in farine production. The farine is sold in the community and at the Central market. The farine is also used to make cassava bread.</p> <p>The Marquis are is considered to be the bread basket for Castries and its environs. Most of the farmers have irrigation and sell to CFL and the hotels.</p> <p>There are small vegetable farms in the Babonneau area. Here most of the farmers are women between the ages of 25 and 40. The produce is sold in the Castries Market, the Farmers’ market at the Marina and within the community.</p> <p>The Extension Division has provided training to a farine producer in La Bourne, Monchy. This processor buys cassava from throughout the country; he also does</p>

						some plating. His farine is also sold in Martinique.
MoA/BAM Project	Cooperating Agency	LP	LI	LO	Li	The BAM project will renovate the Fond Assau agro processing facility thereby allowing the women which this facility services to produce more efficiently and according to HACCP. This initiative will also promote value chains as a way to add value, diversify the rural economy, and contribute to increasing rural employment and household incomes in Saint Lucia. The focus will be on Root crops (cassava, dasheen, sweet potatoes); vegetables (tomatoes, rosemary, thyme, melons); tree crops (bay leaf, incense, nutmeg, cinnamon) Livestock: broilers, cattle, small ruminants (goats and sheep), swine and rabbits. Many of these commodities are produced in the project site.
Ministry of Social Transformation	Cooperating Agency The socio-economic benefits for local communities	HP	HI	HO	Li	Local communities and women's groups would be involved in the designing and implementation of project intervention. The assistance of Community Development Officers will be necessary to mobilise these community groups.
Ministry of Infrastructure, Port Services and Transport	Cooperating Agency	LP	HI	HO	O	While not official, the Ministry of Infrastructure is desirous of conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a road that will cut through the project site.
Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	Cooperating Agency	LP	HI	LO	O	Invest Saint Lucia is responsible for attracting FDI into Saint Lucia. A number of projects have been/are being targeted for the project site.
Constituency Councils	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	O	The Constituency Councils have been set up to assist with the delivery of services to constituents; and to make recommendations to the Minister on programmes and projects which will benefit constituencies. These Councils are very knowledgeable about the communities in their constituencies and their use of natural resources in the area. The Councils have been very useful in identifying stakeholders. They are also influential in their constituencies.
Gros Islet Babonneau Dennery North						
Development Committees Gros Islet Babonneau Fond Assau Development Group Dennery North Development Committee Aux Leon Development Committee	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	LO	Li	These Committee/Groups have been established to assist with the socio economic and cultural development of the committees that they serve. Generally the primary objective of these Committees and Groups is to mobilise the community to implement development projects. They are very knowledgeable of the persons living in the communities that they serve and are important for mobilising community support for the project and for project implementation

Youth and Sports Councils Gros Islet Babonneau Dennery North	Cooperating Agency	LP	LI	HO	Li	<p>Sporting activities plays a vital role in building community cohesion and creating a sense of collective goodwill in the communities in the project area.</p> <p>Community Sporting Organisations are supposed to promote community participation at all levels in sports; to organise competitions and development programmes at the community level; and to administer the development of sports at the community level. Unfortunately most community sporting organisations do not have the financial or trained human resources to meet these objectives. Nevertheless. Communities unite to support their individual sports groups. Unfortunately, after the season these groups disintegrate and are no longer the vehicle for mobilising community cohesion.</p>
Development Control Authority	Cooperating Agency	LP	HI	HO	O	<p>The Executing Agency, the CO-Executing Agencies and a number of partners are referral agencies of the DCA.</p> <p>EIAs undertaken for proposed projects in the project area are available at the DCA.</p>
Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn. Li, O	<p>The Ministry is presently involved in assisting the De Barras Turtle Watching Group in developing its organisational and institutional capacities.</p> <p>The Ministry has also implemented an ecotourism project in Dennery, including strengthening the Sangkofa Roots Farm which is within the Iyanola Project Site.</p>
Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	Cooperating Agency	LP	LI	LO	O	The role of the Ministry is primarily to monitor the use of project funds
GEF Small Grants Project	Potential Source for co-financing	HP	HI	HO	Cn Li	The SGP accepts projects from civil society organisations. To this end, the SGP is providing funds to the De Barras Turtle Watching Group for capacity enhancement.
Saint Lucia National Trust	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn Li	The SLNT is the premier NGO working on conservation issues. The SLNT implemented the OPAAL Project in the PSEPA and has experiences which will be useful for consideration in Iyanola. Together with the Forestry Department the SLNT has submitted a proposal to the GEM SGP for financing to undertake work on creating bio trade opportunities from the venom form the Fer De Lans.
Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society	Cooperating Agency	LP	LI	HO	Cn	The AHS has continued to maintain an inventory of archaeological sites as they are discovered. The Society also has some jasper flakes and some Amerindian shards which were found on eroded bedrock near the Lavoutte Site (Cas-En-Bas). Comerette Point, Dauphin and Luvette Estate are also important archaeological sites and the Society has access to the history and archaeological artefacts.
Flora and Fauna	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn	FFI was commissioned to conduct the most comprehensive surveys to date of the

International					Li	island's forests and terrestrial flora and fauna, and identify priorities for conservation. In response to a specific request from the Forestry Department, FFI is currently assisting with a project to manage lansen trees in ways that will benefit the trees and some of the poorest members of society.
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn	Durrell works closely with the St. Lucia Forestry Departments on a range of conservation projects, including the restoration of endemic species and the control of invasive species.
Bird Life International	Cooperating Agency	HP	HI	HO	Cn	The BirdLife Important Bird Areas (IBA) programme has identified and mapped key areas for birds in Saint Lucia. This map identifies the coastal strip in the project site to be partially protected and a section to be fully protected.
Folk Research Centre		LP	LI	HO	O	The FRC has an extensive collection of material related to the culture of Saint Lucia.
St Lucia The James Belgrave Micro Enterprise Development Fund (BELFUND)	Potential Source for co-financing	LP	LI	LO	Li	The James Belgrave Micro Enterprise Development Fund Inc. (BELfund) was established by the Government of St. Lucia, primarily to promote sustainable development through self-help micro enterprise projects for individuals, families and groups among the less privileged sectors, through the provision of low cost loans, enterprise training, technical assistance and other support services. Some of the business categories include agro/agri business, fishing, farming and animal husbandry, services and trade and tourism. Many of these business categories have potential in the project site.
COMMUNITY GROUPS						
Gros Islet Mothers and Fathers Group	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	The Mothers' and Fathers' Groups have lost their standing in their communities and they now play only a social function. Nevertheless they are an important source of information.
Babonneau Mothers and fathers Group	Same as above					
Dennery Mothers and fathers Group						
Babonneau Cluster of St. Lucia Network of Rural Women Producers	Primary Stakeholder	HP	LI	HO	Li	There are 30 members and all of them operate small food processing enterprises. Since 2009 they have received training in agro processing and in "Building Entrepreneurship". The Agro Processing Plant in Fond Assau which is used by this Cluster is to be upgraded with funds from the BAM. The SSDF is also going to provide some training and equipment to the women.
Babonneau Catholic Church Youth Group	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	HO	O	This group is made up of young Catholics in Babonneau and is a good mechanism for mobilising the youth in the area.
Babonneau Youth Synergy Community Group	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	BYS was founded in 2011 by Mr. Michael Joseph of Fond Assau. The group was formed with a primary objective which is to mobilise, develop and empower

						young people. BYS is an environmental youth group focussing on environmental and youth issues. BYS is a twenty-five member strong group comprising of ten males and fifteen females. Their long term goal is to move from a group to a business thus creating employment for unemployed members and the wider communities by extension. They are registered under the Ministry of Youth Development and Sport. The current (2014) President is Aldric Edwards.
Community Disaster Response Teams	Secondary Stakeholder	HP	LI	HO	O	These teams have been trained by the Saint Lucia Red Cross and are very effective in mobilising their respective communities during a hazard event. They have also been trained in the conduct of community based hazard evaluations.
Development Committee/Foundations/Groups						The Development groups were established to assist with community improvement – infrastructure, capacity building etc. It is difficult to form and maintain groups – leadership may be an issues because many of the
PROCESSING FACILITIES						
Fond Assau Agro-processing Facility	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	Against the deliberate focus to place agribusiness at the centre of agricultural policy and programmes, the Government shifted its emphasis to create and sustain competitive value chains . The Fond Assau Processing Facility is to facilitate the production of vacuum packed locally grown crops.
Farine Processing Facility in	Primary stakeholder	HP	HI	LO	Li	This processor is in La Bourne, Monchy. He was trained in processing, marketing and branding of cassava and farine. This processor cultivates some of the cassava; he buys most of his produce from throughout the island. Some of this farine is exported to Martinique.
RESOURCE USER GROUPS/COMPANIES						
Broom producers	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	The brooms are made from Latanyé (Coccothrinax barbadensis)which is a palm native to Saint Lucia. Its leaves are used to make craft and brooms. Latanyé’s natural habitat ranges from “littoral and scrub woodlands near the coast, from sea level to 200 metres elevation”. Sales occur in rural and urban areas. It faces competition from imported plastic brooms. Statistics on the size of the market and the levels of harvest from the wild are currently unavailable The Latanyé wild stocks are harvested “year round” to maintain livelihoods of people in the project site because of the available market and high demand for leaves for making brooms. In addition, there is limited active cultivation of the plant (primarily in the Dennery area) and harvesters used the younger leaves of plants as materials to tie parts of the broom. These activities have resulted in a decrease in the availability of Latanyé. Due to the demand for Saint Lucian Latanyé Brooms there has been the over-harvesting of the leaves in the forested areas in the project site and the consequent

						use of smaller and un-mature leaves. Brooms built with un-mature leaves had varied standards of measurements and did not last as long as the once built with older leaves
De Barras Sea Turtle Watch Group	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	LO	Li	<p>The De Barras Turtle Watching Group was formed in 2000 with the support of various Government entities. Community members were trained as tour guides, and the De Barras Turtle Watching Project was officially formed in 2001. It is recognized as an Official Heritage Tourism Site. The group comprises only tour guides. However, other members of the community have become involved in economic activities, such as provision of meals, sale of craft items, and provision of transportation on turtle watching nights</p> <p>The De Barras Sea Turtle Watch Group used to conduct guided tours seasonally at Grand Anse Beach. A study undertaken in 2011 concluded that the ratio of success to failure of various aspects of the initiative were tied to an incomplete development of the community based tourism methodology and its application, coupled with the absence of a supporting policy and institutional framework, compounded by the absence of local capacity and market driven community entrepreneurship. A glaring flaw was the limited involvement of the traditional users of the resource including the competing, consumptive users – poachers and sand miners.</p> <p>The Group has received funding from the GEF SGP. The project aims to address the issue of sand mining, poaching of sea turtle eggs, slaughtering of the marine turtles, deforestation and the low capacity of the De Barras Sea Turtle Watch Group. The Planning Grant will be used to develop the capacity of the group, establish a multi-stakeholder management committee, commence the long process of public awareness and education and prepare a Full Grant Project Proposal.</p>
Fond Latisab Creole Park	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	Fond Latisab Park Creole Park is located in the community of Babonneau. The Park is the site for demonstrations of local culture and traditions. The Park features demonstrations of the making of cassava bread as it was done by the Amerindians, cooking in macambo leaves, log sawing, and catching crayfish in the nearby river. The visit also provides the opportunity to learn about the indigenous tribes that were the original inhabitants of Saint Lucia.
Rainforest Adventures St. Lucia Excursions	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	<p>This ecotourism activity is situated in the highland community of Chassin in Babonneau. The eco-adventure company covers an area of 1,250 acres of Saint Lucia's rainforest in the Castries Waterworks Reserve, the oldest rainforest reserve on Saint Lucia.</p> <p>The Park features a number of attractions. Activities include aerial tram and canopy tours, which allow persons to view many of the natural features within the</p>

						forest reserve. Bird watching and the Jacquot Trail Hike also provide opportunities for closer observer of flora and fauna within the forest reserve. Zip lining tours are also offered to add to a bit of excitement.
Fond D'Or Nature Reserve (Dennery- Mabouya Valley Development Foundation- DMVDF)	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Cn Li	The European Union-funded Community Based Eco-Agro Tourism Programme (SFA 2007) selected five existing tourism facilities/areas in Dennery/Mabouya Valley for upgrading in an effort to develop the community as part of the St Lucian Tourism product. To lead this development, the Dennery Mabouya Valley Development Foundation (DMVDF) was established in 2011. The Organisation came into being following the destruction caused by Hurricane Tomas in 2010. The DMVDF is an umbrella organisation that includes 11 community groups in the two communities.
Sangkofa Rainbow Roots Farm (offer produce for sale during tour of farm. Managed by DMVDF)	Primary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li Cn	This is a Rastafarian community that has established itself as a certified organic farm. The elders within the community have embraced the concepts of permaculture as a way of explaining what they had traditionally done and as a way of bringing in the younger generation into the farm process.
Wildlife Ambassadors (Bird Watching)	Secondary Stakeholder	HP	HI	HO	Li	This is a private company that provides bird watching tours including in the project site. There are also at least 4 – 5 experienced bird watchers who regularly do bird watching tours, mainly at Grande Anse.
Tree Top Adventure Park (Errard Estate)	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	This is a private enterprise on Errard Estate. Nevertheless, one of the tours offered includes a drive to the Fond D'or beach. This nature site includes traces of Amerindian settlement, historic sugar plantation buildings, hiking trails, mangroves, estuarine forest and a wide white sand beach.
Saint Lucia Shore Excursions: ATV Tours	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	This is a private enterprise catering primarily to cruise ship tourists. The tour is advertised as driving ATVs through well-established nature trails through plantations and rural communities with views of Grande Anse Beach and the Atlantic coast .
Cotton Bay Hotel	Secondary Stakeholder					Cotton Bay Village Beach Resort Saint Lucia is located in Cas en Bah, with an isolated beach for kayaking, kite surfing, windsurfing, hiking, horseback riding and a 71 par golf course. This is the only hotel in the project site
RESOURCE USERS						
Landowners	Primary Stakeholders	HP	HI	HO	Li	Land is a critical resource in the project site. Much of the land is privately owned with most of the landowners being absentee landlords. These landowners own large tracts of land Family owned land is also a common feature, especially in the northern communities of the project site. The Roman Catholic also owns Cardinal Estate in Monchy. There are 3 large estates in the project site – Marquis estate covers approximately 2,250 acres along the northeast coast of the

						<p>Marquis River Valley. The estate is now divided among several owners, including an international property investment company, Harlequin Property which owns approximately 525 acres. Approximately 1,070 acres of the estate is considered scrubland, while 930 acres are covered in crops, and 550 acres in natural forest</p> <p>The Grande Anse estate which is owned by a foreign landowner and which covers an area of approximately 1628.4 acres. Much of this land is being used for agriculture by persons from De Barras, Garrand and Bougis.</p> <p>The Luvette Estate is also owned by a foreigner and is an old plantation estate located along the beachfront in close proximity to the communities of De Barras and Aux Lyon. The estate covers approximately 548 acres of land. Some of the estate land is now being sold to persons from outside of the project site, as news of a proposed road is becoming public.</p> <p>Privately owned land far surpasses land owned by the State.</p> <p>Although there is much land available in the project site, since most of the land is privately owned persons living in the communities in the project site do not have access to land and as a result there are many squatters. In addition, young persons desirous of purchasing land especially in Garrand, Bougis, De Barras and Aux Lyon have had to move out of their communities in search of the land.</p> <p>Family land is more common in Babonneau.</p> <p>In Aux Lyon, the squatters are found along the coast. Family land is more common in the interior.</p> <p>In order to reduce congestion in De Barras, persons, were provided land in Pays Perdu and Resinard under the PROUD Project.</p> <p>There are squatters both on Crown Lands and privately owned lands.</p>
Farmers	Primary Stakeholders	HP	LI	HP	Li	<p>Farming still remains a very important economic activity in the project site although there has been a decline in cultivation of most of the traditional crops. The crops that were traditionally grown were sugar, bananas and coconuts. Coconut plantations and the grazing of livestock have been more common along the flatlands.</p> <p>Farming continues in Monchy, Esperance, La Bourne, Marquis, Bougis, Chassin, Louvette, Aux Leon and its surrounding communities.</p> <p>Most of the land used for agriculture in the interior is family land while the farmers in the coastal communities (Bougis, Garrand, De Barras) farm on estate and/or Crown Lands. In the case of the latter, they are usually squatters.</p> <p>Farmers in Chassin grow along the river banks.</p> <p>Farmers who squat on the land usually use slash and burn to clear their initial plots.</p> <p>Most of the farming is small scale and rain fed or irrigated manually with watering cans. Farmers in Marquis, however use irrigation. There is also a Canadian farmer</p>

						<p>who has 10 green houses in Cacaolie, on the way to De Barras. While it is not confirmed he is supposed to be obtaining water for irrigation from the forest. All of these farmers specialise in short term vegetable and fruit crops, and herbs. There is also some cultivation of root crops and plantain. These are sold to hotels, supermarkets and at the local market. Some of the produce is also sold within the community.</p> <p>Some cocoa is grown as an intercrop by farmers in Marquis. The cocoa is processed for the local market.</p> <p>Cassava cultivation is very common – De Barras, La Bourne, Garrand, Luvette, Aux Lyon. The cassava is processed in the farms into farine by women. The farine is sold in the community or in the Castries Market.</p> <p>There are also a number of poultry and pig farmers in the project site. Other livestock are primarily small ruminants although there are a few persons who also keep cattle. Livestock farmers are found primarily in Dauphin, Esperance, Marquis, De Barras, Louvette, and Fond D’Or.</p>
Farine Producers	Primary Stakeholders	HP	LI	HP	Li	<p>Farine production is common in the project site. The communities known for farine production are Monchy, La Bourne, Des Barras and La Perle. In Des Barras farine is produced by women who work together. Farine is made on a Thursday for market on Friday. The farine from des Barras is very popular that persons come to the community to buy the farine. These women also make cassava bread for sale in the community an in the market.</p>
Fishers	Primary Stakeholders	HP	LI	HP	Li	<p>According to the marine Consultant on the team, subsistence, and recreational fishing occurs in the rivers and (maybe to a lesser extent) along the beaches of both Grande Anse and Louvet. There are also some fishermen registered with the Department of Fisheries (De Barras – 1, Garrand – 0, Aux Lyon – 1, Bougis – 3, Fond Assau - 4, Monchy – 41, Grande Rivier (Dennery) – 3). Whilst these fishers may not have boats anchored offshore of these sites, and they may land their fish at other docks, it is likely that they do some fishing offshore of the Grande Anse and Louvet bays. Observations at night indicate that there is some night fishing occurring offshore (of Grand Anse at least).</p> <p>Fishermen from Canaries, Anse La Raye, Dennery, Praslin and Micoud also fish off the waters of the North East Coast. Most of the fishermen are from Dennery. Esperance used to be famous for conch harvesting. With that supply have been depleted fishermen go about 6 miles off shore to a conch bank and use gill nets. Sea eggs are harvested off Cas En Bah and Grande Anse; and off Fond D’Or Beach.</p> <p>Most of the whelk harvesting occurs in the intertidal and nearshore subtidal areas, particularly the areas where large waves tend to hit against the rocks on the east and north coasts. This fishery is artisanal in nature. Most of these fishers come</p>

						<p>from Anse Ger and Dennery but they scout for the whelks along the north east coast. All of the whelk fishers harvest whelks on a part-time basis.</p> <p>The project site is also an important lobster area.</p> <p>There is a tuna bank about 10 miles off the coast. This bank is visited by fishers from Castries and Gros Islet. Other off shore pelagics found here are kingfish and mahi mahi.</p> <p>There is also pot fishing from about 120' in depth to 14 miles off shore.</p> <p>Persons from surrounding communities also engage in spear fishing.</p>
Crab catchers	Primary stakeholders	HP	LI	HP	Li	<p>This activity is observed on the beach off Grande Anse and off the Fond D'or Beach.</p> <p>Many young men collect crabs to sell as part of their income generation or to augment other income. However, this is also a popular form of recreation.</p> <p>According to a survey conducted by one of the consultants on the team, most of the crab catchers come from Monchy, Esperance, Dauphin, De Barras, Luvette, Lumiere and Fond D'Or.</p> <p>The crabs are caught by hand capture including digging out the crab holes</p> <p>Some of the catch is sold to persons from Martinique.</p>
Latanyé harvesters	Primary stakeholders	HP	LI	HP	Li	<p>Latanyé growing in the wild is harvested in Monchy, Dauphin, Esperance, Bougis, De Barras, Louvette, and Fond D'Or.</p> <p>Latanyé is also cultivated but not in the project site.</p> <p>The Latanyé is used for making brooms and other craft items.</p>
Broom makers						
Lansan harvesting	Primary stakeholder	HP	LI	HO	Li	<p>Lansan is harvested in Marquis, Chassin and De Barras.</p> <p>The lansan tree produces a culturally and economically important resin, used by churches as a source on incense throughout the East Caribbean. However, traditional harvesting methods are extremely damaging to the tree. The Global Trees Campaign is supporting an initiative on Saint Lucia to improve the sustainable use of this species.</p>
Manufacturing of forest products	Secondary stakeholders	HP	LI	HO	Li	<p>There are a few crafts people in the project site. Most of them are located in Monchy, Bougis and Garrand. The community in Des Barras was provided training in craft making but the group was not formalised. Persons use NFTP for the crafts.</p>
Timber harvesting	Secondary Stakeholder	HP	LI	HO	Li	<p>Timber extraction currently takes place in Monchy, Garrand, Des Barras, and Chassin. It has not been ascertained whether this extraction is from woodlots or from the forest. There is an artisanal wood mill between Garrand and Des Barras which is owned by a woman. This person informed that she bought wood from the forestry department.</p>
Charcoal production	Primary Stakeholder	HP	LI	HO	Li	<p>Coal making is a part time occupation particularly in the communities of Monchy, Marquis, Bougis, Des Barras and Louvette. Wood for the coal is obtained from</p>

						the nearby forests, mangroves and from the secondary forests on unoccupied estate lands. The NBSAP has identified charcoal production as one of the important contributors to biodiversity loss on the island.
Wind- & kite-surfing	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	<i>Kitesurfing St Lucia</i> is the only kitesurfing school operating in the North of the island in Cas En Bah. Cas En Bah beach is also considered one of the best beaches on the island for intermediate and advanced windsurfers.
Horse-back riding	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	Locally owned stables in the Cas En Bah area provides horse back riding on the Cas En Bah beach. The ride is sold as a two hour tour down a winding forest trail to Cas en Bas Beach. Guests have the option of riding the horse into the seawater.
Hiking tours	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	Several visitors to the island do hiking tours (arranged by various tour operators) to Grande Anse.
Hunters	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	There is some hunting of <i>kochoon mawon</i> (wild pigs) around La Sorcière in the seasonal deciduous forest of the North East Corridor. Hunting of iguanas seems largely opportunistic, although a few individual hunters in the North East Corridor are known to target both nesting areas and the nesting season. Other wildlife species hunted in the north east coast include certain bird species and their eggs (such as the ramiér, <i>Columba squamosa</i>); marine turtles; manikou and agouti.
Poachers	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	Hunting and egg collection for consumption of marine turtles along the Grande Anse and Petit Anse beaches is a common phenomenon. The poachers are from nearby communities. The poachers are often armed only with cutlasses. Sometimes the turtles are taken for their supposed aphrodisiac qualities and the rest of the turtles is left to rot. This aphrodisiac is highly sought after throughout the Caribbean.
Sand miners	Secondary Stakeholder	LP	LI	LO	Li	For decades the Grande Anse and Louvet beaches has been the site for significant and illegal removal of beach sand. In recent times, the Louvet beach has been less mined due to poor road access and easy detection by the communities in the area. However, Grande Anse continues to suffer from this illegal but seemingly lucrative enterprise. In a meeting that was recently held in Des Barras, persons were informed that the sand miners came from Garrand, Bougis and some other parts of Babonneau. It is to be noted that sand mining is illegal.

Unfortunately we have not been able to identify the all primary stakeholders by project component as yet because the Consultant team has not finalised the specific activities that will be formulated for each of the components for which they are responsible and the locations where such activities will be implemented within the project site. Nevertheless, for the purposes of the Stakeholder Map, all stakeholders who could possibly benefit from or influence the project have been identified and described. This list is by no means exhaustive and it is very likely that at project implementation the Map and the Participation Plan for each project component will have to be revised.

3.1 Participation Plan

Participation, for purposes of the Iyanola Project is defined as a process through which people with an interest (stakeholders) influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them. In practice this involves employing measures to: identify relevant stakeholders, share information with them, listen to their views, involve them in processes of development planning and decision-making, contribute to their capacity building and, ultimately, empower them to initiate, manage and control their own self-development.¹

Based on the definition provided above, the list of stakeholders that have been identified is by no means exhaustive and it is very likely that at project implementation the Map and the Participation Plan for each project component will have to be revised. At that time it is recommended that the stakeholders provided for each component in this Report be validated and their different levels of involvement be finalised. It is to be noted that the primary stakeholders who will need to be participate in finalising the project design; in implementation; and in monitoring project activities in which they are involved in. The secondary stakeholders will need to be consulted, as and when appropriate, so that project information is shared with them; they participate in field visits and consultative meetings, research, and in monitoring and evaluating project activities. Some of them, especially those from the key ministries will also be involved in working alongside the primary stakeholders in project implementation and in providing training and guidance to the primary stakeholders.

The Participation Plans provided below are provided by Project Component; each of these components is summarised below for ease of reference. The information provided in the table pertains only to activities that will take place in the Iyanola Project site. It is, however, to be noted that each component also has activities that will be undertaken at the national level

Table 2: Proposed Project Components and Activities influencing the Participation Plan

Components	Proposed activities In Iyanola
1: Enhanced Land use Planning and regulatory framework - as applied to NE Coast	Develop land use plan for North east Coast inclusive of ecosystem values and consideration of wildlife of global significance.
2: NE COAST/IYANOLA	Undertake:

¹ African Development Bank (2001) Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation in ADB Operations

Components	Proposed activities In Iyanola
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Zoning plan for restoration of degraded forest areas in the NE Coast which are priorities for wildlife corridors and habitats of globally significant species ii. Restoration of forest cover along riparian buffer zones (100 meters) on public and private lands (approximately 250 hectares iii. At least 1 agreement with local private landowners (Marquis (191 ha), Grande Anse (707 ha) or Louvet (294 ha)) to enlarge the effective area under protection iv. 2 public-private sector concession partnerships based on service concessions (e.g. zip lining, bird watching tours, hiking v. A research and monitoring program for the North East Dry Forests and selected wildlife indicator species
3:Iyanola Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish management demonstration areas in existing North East Dry Forest Reserves (approximately 200 hectares) focused on enhanced provisioning and accounting of ecosystem goods and services ii. Identify and Map boundary for two Marine Reserves iii. Develop a comprehensive management plan through participatory research for Grande Anse Marine Reserve iv. Develop and implement a community based management plan for the Louvet Mangroves v. Assess feasibility for low-impact, nature tourism local businesses and develop and implement business plan to promote new tourism activities in the NE Coast
4. Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities	<p>NATIONAL (with at least one pilot in NE Coast)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assess marketing potential assessed for at least 3 biodiversity friendly goods and services (to be selected consultatively during preparation). ii. Develop guidelines for at least 3 categories of biodiversity friendly goods and services iii. Pilot development of management plans and promotional strategies for at least 3 selected categories of products and services, including capacity to assess, inventory and monitor BD indicator species

Table 3 below presents The Stakeholders that are likely to be involved in each stage of the Iyanola Project and their anticipated role(s) in each stage; and the Project Component in which they are likely to be involved in. The type of stakeholder involvement has been defined as:

- i. Inform - I
- ii. Consult - CT
- iii. Partnership - P
- iv. Control - CL

The stages in the project have been identified as

- i. Identification
- ii. Planning
- iii. Implementation
- iv. Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 3 is very extensive. Every attempt has been made to ensure opportunities to maximise social and gender benefits in the Participation Plan. Nevertheless, the stakeholders need to be validated at the time when the planning for each activity is being finalised. In addition, discussions need to be held with all those who have been identified as primary stakeholders in each project component in order to ensure that these stakeholders are informed of proposed

activities and contribute to the final design of the activities. A detailed budget will be provided for such discussions and consultations.

Stakeholders who have been identified as secondary stakeholders should also be kept informed of the proposed activities either through the circulation of relevant documentation or through town hall meetings.

Table 3 reveals that :

- i. The stakeholders vary between the project components.
- ii. There are different stakeholders for different project stages in the project cycle for each component.
- iii. Stakeholders take on different types of involvement (Inform, Consult, Participate, and Control) in different project components and in different stages in the project cycle within each component.
- iv. Stakeholders also shift in type of stake (primary or secondary) between project components and between different stages in the project cycle with each component.
- v. SDED, the Forestry Department and the Biodiversity Unit are Key Stakeholders in all project components; other key stakeholders vary with the project component. These 3 Key stakeholders are also important in the Monitoring and Evaluation stage for each project component.

Table 3: Stakeholder Participation Plan by Project Component at site Level, and Project Cycle

COMPONENT 1- Enhanced Land Use Planning

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
IDENTIFICATION	Land Use Plan inclusive of ecosystem values and consideration of wildlife of global significance		
	Primary stakeholder	Secondary stakeholder	
	√	SDED	I, CT, P, CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT, P, CL
	√	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Physical Planning Division)	I,CT, P,CL
	√	Development Control Authority	CT, P, CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I, CT, P
	√	MoA/Extension	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Social Transformation	I,CT, P
	√	Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT, P
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society	I,CT,P
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P
	√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P
	√	Small Grants Programme	I,CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	<u>Community Groups</u> , e.g. Parliamentary Representatives	I, CT, P
	√	Constituency Councils	
	√	Development Committees	
	√	Youth and Sports Councils	
	√	Women's Groups	
	√	Mothers and Fathers groups	
	√	Church Groups	
		School Principals	
		Senior Nurses at Health Centres	
	√	Business establishments	
	√	Other community groups	
		<u>Resource Users, Groups/Companies</u> , e.g.	I, CT, P
	√	Landowners	
	√	Farmers	
	√	Loggers	
	√	Ecotourism enterprises	
	√	Hotels and other tourism enterprises	
PLANNING		Land Use Plan inclusive of ecosystem values and consideration of wildlife of global significance <i>Data collection and consultations</i>	
	√	SDED	
	√	Forestry Department	I, CT, P, CL
	√	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Physical Planning Division)	I,CT, P, CL
	√	Development Control Authority	I,CT, P,CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CT, P, CL
	√	MoA/Extension	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Social Transformation	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	I,CT, P
	√	Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT, P
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I, CT, P
	√	Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society	I,CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P
	√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P
	√	<u>Community Groups</u> , e.g. Parliamentary Representatives	
	√	Constituency Councils	
	√	Development Committees	
	√	Youth and Sports Councils	
	√	Women's Groups	
	√	Mothers and Fathers groups	
	√	Church Groups	
	√	School Principals	
	√	Senior Nurses at Health Centres	
	√	Business establishments	
	√	Other community groups	
	√	<u>Resource Users, Groups/Companies</u> , e.g. Landowners	
	√	Farmers	
	√	Loggers	
	√	Ecotourism enterprises	
	√	Hotels and other tourism enterprises	
IMPLEMENTATION		Land Use Plan inclusive of ecosystem values and consideration of wildlife of global significance <i>Plan preparation</i>	
	√	SDED	CT, P, CL
	√	Forestry Department	CT, P
	√	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Physical Planning Division)	CT, P, CL
	√	Development Control Authority	CT, P, CL
	√	Ministry of Infrastructure	I,CT P,CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CT, P
	√	MoA/Extension	CT, P
	√	Ministry of Social Transformation	CT, P
	√	Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	CT, P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	CT, P
	√	Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT, P
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society	I,CT,P
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P
	√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P
	√	<u>Community Groups</u> Parliamentary Representatives Constituency Councils Development Committees Youth and Sports Councils Women's Groups Mothers and Fathers groups Church Groups School Principals Senior Nurses at Health Centres Business establishments Other community groups	I,CT
	√	<u>Resource User groups</u> Landowners Farmers Loggers Ecotourism enterprises Hotels and other tourism enterprises	I,CT,P
MONITORING AND EVALUATION		Land Use Plan inclusive of ecosystem values and consideration of wildlife of global significance <i>Monitoring development to ensure adherence to plan</i>	
	√	SDED	CL
	√	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Physical Planning Division)	CL
	√	Development Control Authority	CL
	√	Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	CT,P
	√	Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Ministry of Infrastructure	CT,P
	√	Forestry Department	CT,P
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CT,P
		√ Community Groups	CT,P
	√	Resource Users Landowners Farmers Loggers Ecotourism enterprises Hotels and other tourism enterprises	CT,P

COMPONENT 2 – NE Coast Iyanola

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT	
IDENTIFICATION		i. Zoning Plan for restoration of degraded forest		
		ii. Restoration of forest cover along riparian buffer zones		
		iii. Agreement with local private landowners to enlarge effective area under protection		
		iv. 2 PP partnerships based on service concessions		
		v. Research & Monitoring programme for NE Dry Forests and selected wildlife indicator species		
		Primary stakeholder	Secondary stakeholder	
		√	SDED	CT, P, CL
		√	Forestry Department	I,CT, P, CL
		√	Biodiversity Unit	I, CT, P
			Ministry of Agriculture (Extension)	
		Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Industries	I, CT	
		Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT	
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P	
	√	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P	

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P
	√	Small Grants Programme	I,CT,P
	√	<u>Community Groups</u> , e.g. Parliamentary Representatives	I, CT
	√	Constituency Councils	
	√	Development Committees	
	√	Other community groups	
		<u>Resource Users</u>	I, CT, P
	√	Landowners	
	√	Farmers	
	√	Loggers	
	√	Charcoal producers	
	√	Ecotourism enterprises	
	√	Honey producers	
PLANNING		i. Zoning Plan for restoration of degraded forest	
		ii. Restoration of forest cover along riparian buffer zones	
		iii. Agreement with local private landowners to enlarge effective area under protection	
		iv. 2 PP partnerships based on service concessions	
		v. Research & Monitoring programme for NE Dry Forests and selected wildlife indicator species	
	√	SDED	CT,CL
	√	Forestry Department	I, CT, P, CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT, P
	√	MoA/Extension	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	I,CT, P
	√	Ministry of Finance, Planning and National Development	I, CT, P
	√	Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I, CT
	√	Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society	I,CT
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT, P
	√	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√ √ √	√ <u>Community Groups</u> , e.g. Constituency Councils Development Committees Other community groups	I,CT,P
	√ √ √ √ √ √	<u>Resource Users</u> Landowners Farmers Loggers Charcoal producers Ecotourism enterprises Honey producers	I,CT,P
IMPLEMENTATION		i. Zoning Plan for restoration of degraded forest ii. Restoration of forest cover along riparian buffer zones iii. Agreement with local private landowners to enlarge effective area under protection iv. 2 PP partnerships based on service concessions v. Research & Monitoring programme for NE Dry Forests and selected wildlife indicator species	
	√	SDED	CT, CL
	√	Forestry Department	CT, P
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CT, P
	√	MoA/Extension	CT, P
	√	Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and Creative Industries	I, CT, P
	√	Ministry of Commerce/Invest Saint Lucia	I, CT
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I,CT
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P
	√	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	<u>Resource User groups</u> Landowners Farmers Bee keepers Loggers Charcoal producers Ecotourism enterprises	I,CT,P
MONITORING AND EVALUATION		i. Zoning Plan for restoration of degraded forest ii. Restoration of forest cover along riparian buffer zones iii. Agreement with local private landowners to enlarge effective area under protection iv. 2 PP partnerships based on service concessions v. Research & Monitoring programme for NE Dry Forests and selected wildlife indicator species	
	✓	SDED	CL
	✓	Forestry Department	CL
	✓	Biodiversity Unit	CL
		✓ Community Groups	CT,P
	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Resource Users Landowners Farmers Bee Keepers Loggers Charcoal producers Ecotourism enterprises	CT,P

COMPONENT 3 – Iyanola Conservation

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level		STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
IDENTIFICATION & PLANNING	i. Establish management demonstration areas in existing North East Dry Forest Reserves (approximately 200 hectares) focused on enhanced provisioning and accounting of ecosystem goods and services			
	Primary	Secondary		
	√		SDED	I, CT, P, CL
	√		Forestry Department	I,CT, P, CL
	√		Biodiversity Unit	I, CT, P
	√		MoA/Extension	I, CT, P
		√	Saint Lucia National Trust	I,CT
		√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT
		√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT
		√	Bird Life International	I,CT
			<u>Community Groups</u>	I,CT
	√		Selected Constituency Councils	
	√		Selected Development	
	√		Committees/Foundations	
			Farmer organisations/Groups	
			Bird Watching Tour Operators	
		√	<u>Resource Users</u>	I,CT,P
		√	Landowners from the area	
		√	Farmers	
		√	Loggers	
	√	Charcoal Producers		
	√	Latanyé harvesters		
	√	Lansan harvesters		
	√	Hunters		
	√	Wildlife Poachers		
	√	Bee Keepers		
	√	Bird Watching		
	ii. Identify and Map boundary for two Marine Reserves			
	iii. Develop a comprehensive management plan through participatory research for Grande Anse Marine Reserve			
	iv. Develop and implement a community based management plan for the Louvet Mangroves			
	√		SDED	I, CT, P, CL
	√		Forestry Department	I,CT,P,CL

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,P,CL
	√	Fisheries Department	I,CT,P
		√ Ministry of Tourism	I, CT
		√ Ministry of Physical Development (for GIS and Satellite maps)	I,CT
		<u>Community Groups</u>	I,CT,P
	√	Selected Development Committees	
	√	Appropriate Fishermen's Cooperatives	
	√	Community Groups surrounding Grande Anse and Louvet	
	√	Land owners in Louvet	
		<u>Resource Users</u>	I,CT, P
	√	Fishers	
	√	Des Barras Turtle Watchers Group	
	√	Communities of Des Barras, Chassin, Garrand Boguis / Theatiste Garrand Marquis Au Leon / La Pelle Au Leon / Despinoze Despinoze Au Leon Despinoze Lumiere	
		v. develop and implement business plan to promote new tourism activities in the NE Coast	
	√	SDED	I,CT,CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT,CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,CL
	√	Ministry of Tourism	I,CT,P
		√ Invest Saint Lucia	I,CT
	√	Saint Lucia National Trust	CT,P
	√	Saint Lucia Archeological and Historical Society	CT,P
		√ Saint Lucia Open Campus	CT

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	<u>Community Groups, Companies</u> Dennery-Mabouya Valley Development Foundation Development Committees/Foundation Babonneau Youth Synergy Group La Rose and La Magritte Groups, as appropriate Kele groups as appropriate Destination Management Operators Tour Operators in the Iyanola Site Tourism enterprises in the Iyanola Site Hotels and other providers of accommodation in the Iyanola Site Craft Makers in the Iyanola Site Dennery-Mabouya Valley Development Foundation Sangkofa Roots Farm	I,CT,P
IMPLEMENTATION	i. Establish management demonstration areas in existing North East Dry Forest Reserves (approximately 200 hectares) focused on enhanced provisioning and accounting of ecosystem goods and services		
	√	SDED	I,CT,CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT,P,CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,P
	√	Ministry of Physical Development	I,CT,P
	√ √ √ √	<u>Community Groups, Companies</u> Selected Development Committees/Foundation Bird Watching Tour Operators Dennery-Mabouya Valley Development Foundation Sangkofa Roots Farm	I, CT, P
	√ √ √ √	<u>Resource Users</u> Landowners from the area to be restored Farmers Loggers Charcoal Producers	I,CT,P

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Latanyé harvesters	
	√	Lansan harvesters	
	√	Hunters	
	√	Wildlife Poachers	
	√	Bee Keepers	
	ii. Identify and Map boundary for two Marine Reserves		
	iii. Develop a comprehensive management plan through participatory research for Grande Anse Marine Reserve		
	iv. Develop and implement a community based management plan for the Louvet Mangroves		
	√	SDED	I, CT, P, CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT,P,CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,P,CL
	√	MoA/Extension	I,CT,P
	√	International Flora and Fauna	I,CT,P
	√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust	I,CT,P
	√	Bird Life International	I,CT,P
	√	<u>Community Groups</u>	I,CT
	√	Selected Development Committees	
	√	Farmer Organisations/Groups	
	√	Trust for Management of Rivers	
	√	Dennery-Mabouya Valley Development Foundation	
	√	<u>Resource Users</u>	
	√	Landowners from the area to be restored	
	√	Farmers	
	√	Owners of plant nurseries	
	v. Develop and implement business plan to promote new tourism activities in the NE Coast		
	√	SDED	I,CT,CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT, CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,CL
	√	Ministry of Tourism	I,CT,P
	√	<u>Community Groups, Companies</u>	I,CT P
	√	Development Committees/Foundation	
	√	Community Groups	
	√	Craft Makers	
	√	Community Tour Guides	

STAGE IN CYCLE	Project Component at Site Level	STAKEHOLDERS	TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
	√	Community producers of food and beverages	
MONITORING & EVALUATION	i. Establish management demonstration areas in existing North East Dry Forest Reserves (approximately 200 hectares) focused on enhanced provisioning and accounting of ecosystem goods and services ii. Identify and Map boundary for two Marine Reserves iii. Develop a comprehensive management plan through participatory research for Grande Anse Marine Reserve iv. Assess feasibility for low-impact, nature tourism local businesses and develop and implement business plan to promote new tourism activities in the NE Coast		
	√	SDED	CL
	√	Forestry Department	CL
	√	Fisheries Department	CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CL
	√	Ministry of Tourism	CT

COMPONENT 4 - Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities

Stage in Cycle	Project Component		Stakeholders	Type of Involvement
IDENTIFICATION, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION			Bee Keeping	
	Primary	Secondary		
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Extension	I,CT,P
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Marketing	I,CT,P
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/BAM	I,CT,P
		√	Veterinary Department	I,CT
		√	SDED	I,CT,CL
		√	Forestry Department	I,CT
		√	Biodiversity Unit	I,CT,CL
		√	Trade Export Promotion Agency	I, CT,P
		√	SSDF	I,CT,P
			<u>Community Groups, Companies</u>	I CT
		√	Community Development	
		√	Committees/Foundation	

	√		Mille Fleur Honey Producers Cooperative	
	√		Farmer Organisations	
	√		Women's Rural Network Groups	
	√	√	Agriculturalists' Association	
	√		CFL	
			<u>Resource Users</u>	I,CT,P
	√		Present and perspective bee keepers	
	√		Farmers	
	√		Producers of pollen, propolis, wax, queens (rearing), royal jelly, balms and creams, soaps, mead and Apitherapy	
	√		The Honey Bee Steward (A professional bee keeper who is a golf course superintendent in Cap Golf Course)	
	√		SPAs in Saint Lucia	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Extension	CL
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Marketing	CL
	√		SDED	CL
	√		Forestry Department	CL
	√		Biodiversity Unit	CL
	√		Mille Fleur Honey Producers Cooperative	P
			Farmer Organisations	
NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS				
Stage in Cycle		Project Component	Stakeholders	Type of Involvement
IDNETIFICATION, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION		Primary	Stakeholder	
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Extension	I,CT,P
	√		Ministry of Agriculture/Marketing and Product Development	I,CT,P
		√	Ministry of Agriculture/BAM	I,CT,P
	√		Ministry of Commerce, Business Development, Investment and Consumer Affairs - SEDU	I,CT,P
	√		TEPA	I,CT

	√	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards	I,CT,P
		√ CARDI	I,CT
		√ FAO	I,CT
		√ IIC	I,CT
	√	SDED	CT,CL
	√	Forestry Department	I,CT,P,CL
		√ NSDC	I,CT,P
		<u>Community Groups, Companies</u>	I,CT,P
	√	Farmer Cooperatives	
	√	Belle Vue Farmers' Cooperative	
	√	Babonneau Cluster of St. Lucia Network of	
	√	Rural Women Producers	
		St. Lucia Network of Rural Women	
	√	Producers	
	√	Babonneau Vulnerable Women's Group	
	√	Essential Oils Producers	
	√	Natmed Ltd.	
	√	Frootsy Foods Ltd	
	√	Back to Roots	
	√	Sangkofa Roots Farm	
	√	Saint Lucia Distillers	
	√	CFL	
	√	Baron Foods	
	√	Viking Traders	
	√	Other Agro Producers	
		<u>Resource Uses</u>	
	√	Farmers	
	√	Land owners	
MONITORING & EVALUATION	√	SDED	CL
	√	Department of Forestry	CL
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CL
	√	Ministry of Agriculture	CL
Stage in Cycle		Project Component	STAKEHOLDERS
			TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT
			NATURE BASED TOURISM
IDNETIFICATION, PLANNING,			

IMPLEMENTATION			
	Primary	Secondary	
	√		SDED CT,CL
	√		Department of Forestry CT,CL
	√		Biodiversity Unit CT,CL
	√		Ministry of Tourism I,CT,P
	√		Invest Saint Lucia I,CT,P
		√	Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association I,CT
		√	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards I,CT,P
		√	SLNT I,CT
		√	NCA I,CT
		√	International Flora and Fauna I,CT
		√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust I,CT
		√	Bird Life International I,CT
		√	<u>Community Groups/Companies</u>
		√	Constituency Councils I,CT
		√	Community Development I,CT,P
		√	Groups/Foundations I,CT,P
		√	Community Youth Groups I,CT,P
		√	Destination marketing companies I,CT,P
		√	Nature based tourism enterprises I,CT,P
		√	<u>Resource Users</u>
		√	Farmers I,CT,P
		√	Land owners I,CT,P
		√	Community Based Tour Operators I,CT,P
		√	Nature based tourism enterprises I,CT,P
MONITORING & EVALUATION	√		SDED CL
	√		Department of Forestry CL
	√		Biodiversity Unit CL
	√		Ministry of Tourism CL
Stage in Cycle		Project Component	STAKEHOLDERS
			CULTURAL HERITAGE
			TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT

IDNETIFICATION, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION			
	Primary	Secondary	
	√		SDED CT,CL
	√		Department of Forestry CT,CL
	√		Biodiversity Unit CT,CL
	√		Ministry of Tourism I,CT,P
		√	Invest Saint Lucia I,CT
		√	Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association I,CT
		√	Saint Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society I,CT
		√	SLNT I,CT
	√		Cultural Development Foundation I,CT,P
	√		Folk Research Centre I,CT,P
		√	Saint Lucia Open Campus I,CT
		√	International Flora and Fauna I,CT
		√	Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust I,CT
		√	Bird Life International I,CT
			<u>Community Groups/Companies</u>
	√		Heritage Tourism Association
	√		Dennery-Mabouya Valley Development Foundation
	√		Development Committees/Foundations
	√		Babonneau Youth Synergy Group
	√		La Rose and La Magritte Groups, as appropriate
	√		Kele groups as appropriate
	√		Destination Management Operators
	√		Tour Operators in the Iyanola Site
	√		Tourism enterprises in the Iyanola Site
			<u>Resource Users</u>
		√	Land owners I,CT,P
		√	Community Based Tour Operators I,CT,P
		√	Nature based tourism enterprises I,CT,P
			I,CT,P
MONITORING & EVALUATION	√		SDED CL
	√		Forestry CL

		Department	
	√	Biodiversity Unit	CL
	√	Ministry of Tourism	CL

4.0 Gender Imperatives of the Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities

This project will generate and input gender dimensions into the elaboration of Component 4 [(3) demonstration pilots to promote sustainable use of BF products and services to derive sustainable livelihoods], and in the development of results frameworks, budgets, implementation plans and work plans. To this end the 4 concepts that have been developed by the Marketing and Product Development Consultant were reviewed to ascertain the extent to which gender can be incorporated in the activities proposed for each of the concepts. The results are summarised in Table 4 below. For the Iyanola project, gender considerations are not solely a women’s issue but rather looks at yielding advantage to whole communities and benefitting both genders.

TABLE 4: ASSESSMENT OF GENDER PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATION PILOTS

Bee Keeping	Bee Keeping in Saint Lucia is predominantly a male endeavour. There is however no known cultural norm forbidding women from apiculture. Beekeeping can be started cheaply and built up as resources allow, there is little need for land ownership and, with some technical know-how, hives can be located close to home. The demands of time are not great and these can be fitted in with family responsibilities. These are all positive attributes that should encourage women. Therefore, the promotion of beekeeping as an income-generating activity for women is a useful livelihood for women in the Iyanola site.
	Women in Saint Lucia commonly use the fruits of beekeeping to make value added products such as candles, and soap. The production of secondary or value added products made from honey, beeswax or other hive products offers a unique space for women's traditional skills. Where work and childcare commitments constrain women to remain within the vicinity of their homes, enabling women to produce value added beekeeping products can be an ideal opportunity for income generation.
	There are a number of rural women’s networks on the island, including on in Babonneau. These networks are a possible mechanism for introducing beekeeping to women. Beekeeping is also a livelihood opportunity for youth groups in the project site. The demographics in the Iyanola Site points to a rather youthful population with an equally high rate on youth unemployment. Engaging saint Lucian youth in apiculture is a good livelihood opportunity especially for livelihood youth.
	The Mille Fleur Cooperative which was registered in March 1986 is a cooperative of honey producers.). Its activities are aimed at promoting the economic and social well-being of its members by utilizing their unified efforts and funds for the efficient production, processing and marketing of honey and bee products.
	To date the cooperative has acquired a building which will be refurbished and retrofitted to serve as a central area for packaging and production of honey comb. At this point the cooperative has received approval for the implementation of Hazard Analysis Critical Point (HACCP) for compliance to International Safety Standards.

The Iyanola Project could explore how the Cooperative can become involved in value added products of bee keeping; and how the building can be used to the production and storage of some of the bi-products.

Non Timber Forest Products

To date, there is very little published on the non timber forest sector for Saint Lucia and the regional biodiversity studies produced to date have focused on cataloguing the Species used and the conservation related issues pertaining to NTFP usage. Very little attention has been paid to the socio-economic aspects related to the NTFP sector. In many instances there are distinct gender and age related dynamics pertaining to the harvesting and the manufacturing process involving NTFPs that are yet to be understood.

Women comprise a significant segment of those involved in the NTFP sector and its income can be quite substantial to single female-headed households in rural communities. In many instances there is a gender based division of labour in the sector. In some cases, harvesting of raw materials is a role largely dominated by men (e.g. broom stick handle collection, palm leaf harvesting), whereas purchase of raw materials is dominated by women. Craft production tends to be mixed males and females. Marketing of the NTFP tends to be female dominated.

Those persons who are involved in NTFP tend to be older and have limited livelihood options open to them. In the households where NTFPs were processed, children are involved harvesting of raw material, craft production and sales. Be that as it may, young people are less inclined to remain involved in NTFPs due to the relatively arduous work and low financial returns. Closely connected to this concern is the loss of traditional skills through the rural to urban migration by young people seeking alternative livelihoods.

In Saint Lucia, NTFP is very important to community members who are disabled. There are good case studies from Trinidad and Grenada where the disabled use NTFP as an important source of livelihood.

Nature Based Tourism

Engaging in tourism activities can affect social networks, and community organisations, as well as values on local culture and resources. Any initiatives in nature based tourism in the Iyanola Site must employ a broad, inclusive process of decision-making and visioning, at the onset of the activity. A transparent process will also help to manage conflicts – an inevitable consequence of changes to natural resource management arrangements as a result of tourism development. During the planning stage, a series of consultations to assess the readiness, institutional capacity needs and development assistance required for tourism

development in the communities will be necessary. It will also provide an opportunity for stakeholders to propose tourism projects that they felt would fulfil the vision for development in their community.

During the implementation stage, the communities' management capacities have to be strengthened –

capacity for project administration (2) capacity for resource management, which requires a role in management or access rights to the resource (3) capacity for product development and marketing – even if this aspect is not carried out at the community level, the necessary linkages to execute product development and marketing must also be developed at the community level.

During the planning stage, the following information should be sourced:

incentives and concessions: What incentives and concessions can be made use of to increase benefits and opportunities at the community level or what incentives and concessions should be advocated for?

Institutional arrangements: Where does the responsibility for decisions related to community involvement in tourism lie? What agencies, organisations, and stakeholders need to be involved?

Marketing: Are some markets more amenable to community tourism and the use of local products and services than others? What are the mechanisms available to enhance access to markets by small businesses and local communities?

Import-substitution inputs: What are the inputs to the industry, from food products to furniture to guide services that are now coming from outside the region but could be provided locally? What is needed to develop these goods and services to make them competitive? How can business and employment opportunities be increased, in the Iyanola Site?

Distributional impacts of tourism: Where and in what form are benefits distributed to stakeholders in Iyanola? What could be done to achieve more equitable distribution to rural communities who live around and use the resources?

Community-based groups and small-scale tourism operators must be provided the necessary “space” to participate in decision-making structures. Their participation also needs to be strengthened with capacity

	<p>development.</p> <p>The Project needs to be cognisant of and take the necessary actions to mitigate the barriers to the success of small-scale, site based initiatives, i.e. the lack of ownership or access rights to the sites. More powerful stakeholders, such as the better-resourced private tour companies are more able to take advantage of the tourism opportunity and will attempt to “muscle in” on community resources, particularly site based activities - using their own tour guides and buses with little benefits accruing to the community. The Project needs to ensure that if access rights are granted to community groups, private sector companies would need to negotiate arrangements and may force partnerships, which would likely have more benefit to the community.</p>
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<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE</p>	<p>The cultural heritage in the Iyanola Site is very rich and important. Project activities that will take place in archeologically and historically sensitive areas will have to be subject to an SEA.</p>
	<p>The cultural heritage in Iyanola can provide essential ingredients when branding the area. These assets can be exploited as inexhaustible sources for creative industries for the nature based initiatives being considered in this Project. In addition, authentic demonstrations of dance, music and cuisine which, packaged or unpackaged can present Iyanola’s rich cultural heritage in its purest form.</p> <p>In order to support the development of cultural heritage as a tourism product in the Iyanola Site or nationally, a national strategy for the preservation, enhancement and promotion of cultural heritage has to be developed. In addition strategic development plans need to be formulated for the crafts, music, and cultural tourism sectors established and implemented in targeted areas of the Iyanola site. The project also needs to provide support for the sale of handicrafts and culturally important food in Iyanola.</p>